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WARSAW PACT AND GROUPS OF FORCES

POLITICAL LECTURE ON WARSAW PACT 'COMMUNITY'

Moscow AGITATOR ARMIY I FLOTA in Russian No 2, Jan 82 (signed to press 11 Jan 82)
pp 18-21

[Article by Maj Gen D. Diyev: "In Fraternal Combat Formation"]

[Text] It is recommended that this article be used when preparing for political lessons on the subject, "Combat Collaboration of the Armies of the Fraternal Socialist Countries."

Friendship, mutual assistance, mutually advantageous collaboration, and multifaceted, dynamically developing ties are inherent in the mutual relations between socialist countries. This became possible thanks to the steady implementation and introduction of the principles of socialist internationalism in the daily practice of the building of socialism and communism in the fraternal countries. The solidarity of the socialist countries and their close alliance today play the role of a permanently operating factor of peace and progress and restraining the hegemonistic ambitions of international reaction. Under conditions of the sharp aggravation of the situation in the world, questions of the unity of the socialist countries, their friendship and solidarity, and the combining of their efforts acquire especially urgent significance.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that to repel an armed incursion, rebuff various types of sabotage, and suppress subversive activity of the enemies of socialism, peoples who have set out on the path of building socialism and communism should unite in a close defensive alliance. In responding to the impudent provocations of the enemies of peace and socialism, the countries of the socialist commonwealth, in complete accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism and the standards of international law, have created an alliance known as the Warsaw Pact Organization. It now consists of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

In characterizing the international situation in the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "...the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist countries truly serves peace. It has available everything necessary to reliably defend the socialist achievements of the peoples. And we will do everything necessary so that it will be like this in the future, too!"

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the countries which have signed the Warsaw Pact, in their collective documents, in the decisions of congresses, and at joint meetings and conferences, repeatedly stressed the fruitful role of close collaboration in the field of improving the functional mechanism of the Warsaw Pact Organization. "...In the present international situation," it says in the communique of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States which took place in December 1981, "the significance of their collaboration and cooperation with each other as well as with other states in the struggle for peace and security is growing even more."

The common tasks of the struggle for socialism and communism which the workers of the socialist countries are accomplishing and the socio-political and ideological unity of the peoples of the socialist countries comprise the foundation of the moral-political unity and friendship of the fraternal armies. The interrelations between the armies of the socialist states are constructed on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, genuine equality and friendship, non-interference in each other's affairs, and sincere respect for the national dignity, revolutionary and combat traditions, and the special features of each of the allied armies which have developed historically. All this is the socio-political basis for the combat collaboration of the allied armies.

This collaboration is also supported by a mighty economic base. It comprises the socialist method of production which predominates in all the countries of the commonwealth. This creates favorable conditions for the accomplishment of tasks in equipping the allied armies with necessary contemporary armament and combat equipment within the framework of socialist economic integration, international socialist division of labor, cooperation, and specialization of production.

The socio-political and economic foundations of combat collaboration are supplemented by its ideological foundation, the core of which consists of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism. The initial proposition which determines the attitude of the fraternal communist and workers' parties to questions of defense collaboration and the combat cooperation of the armed forces consists of the Lenin ideas on the unity of the national and international interests of the workers in the matter of building socialism and its defense. The essence of this proposition is that in defending their own country and the achievements of their people, at the same time the armed forces of the country are defending the socialist commonwealth.

Recent events in the Polish People's Republic convincingly testify to this once again. With all means, the enemies of socialism strived to undermine the fraternal friendship between the Polish and the Soviet peoples and, by their actions, created a direct threat to Poland's accomplishment of its alliance obligations in accordance with the Warsaw Pact, which directly affected the security interests of all member states of this Pact.

The declaration of W. Jaruzelski that the Polish-Soviet alliance is and remains the cornerstone of Polish state interests and the guarantee of the inviolability of the Polish borders and that Poland was and remains an indestructible link of the Warsaw Pact and a member of the socialist commonwealth of states causes a sense of satisfaction among the Soviet People.

The decisive condition for the steady strengthening of the defensive alliance of the socialist commonwealth's countries is the direction of all aspects of military organizational development in their countries by the communist and workers' parties and regulation of mutual relations between the allied countries in the matter of the defense of peace and the achievements of socialism. Proceeding from a scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary international situation in the world and the trends in the development of peace processes, the ruling parties of the socialist commonwealth's countries are determining ways for their consistent struggle for peace and for frustrating the criminal intentions of the enemies of peace and socialism, are working out coordinated measures to strengthen the defensive might of the Warsaw Pact Organization, and determining the content and form of military collaboration and the degree and form of their countries' armed forces in it. Primary attention is devoted to the international indoctrination of the men, their solidarity, and the strengthening of combat collaboration. The unity and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties is the main source of the strength and invincibility of the socialist countries and their armed forces.

The combat collaboration of the fraternal armies has a wealth of traditions and has been tested in many severe tests. Its roots go back to the time when the Soviet state had just been born. Then tens of thousands of internationalist fighters who saw their duty in defending the first socialist state in the world as their own socialist fatherland fought in the ranks of the young Red Army against the White Guardists and imperialist interventionists. In turn the Soviet people, fighting the enemies of the revolution, found the strength within themselves to assist the workers of a number of other countries in their struggle for national and social liberation.

In the years of World War II, the combat collaboration of the Soviet people with the peoples of the countries of Europe which had been occupied by the fascists was brilliantly displayed in the great liberation mission of the Soviet Armed Forces. At the same time, the Soviet Union rendered tremendous assistance to a number of countries of Europe in the creation of military units and large units which took an active part in the struggle against fascism. Units and large units which subsequently became the basis of the new armies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania were formed on the territory of the USSR and outfitted with Soviet weapons and equipment and equipped and supplied with everything necessary. Polish, Yugoslav, Czech, and then Romanian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian troops fought against fascism together with the Soviet Army. Hundreds of German patriotic anti-fascists participated actively in the war against Hitlerite Germany. The bases of the combat collaboration of the Soviet Armed Forces with the armed forces of the contemporary socialist states were thus laid.

The combat collaboration of the socialist countries' armies rose to a qualitatively new stage after the formation of the world socialist system, and especially after the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact. As is known, in accordance with the collective decision of the allied countries the military Warsaw Pact Organization was created. It includes the Committee of the Ministers of Defense, the Combined Armed Forces, and the Combined Command. The Military Council and Combined Armed Forces Staff were created and are permanently functioning to direct the activity of the Combined Armed Forces, the Technical Committee, and other control organs. By agreement between the allied countries, Moscow was selected as the location for the organs which control the Combined Armed Forces. The commander in chief of the Combined Armed

Forces [CAF], the chief of staff of the CAF, and the chief of the Technical Committee are appointed by mutual agreement of the governments of the allied countries.

The exchange of experience in the combat and operational training of troops and staffs has become the standard of military collaboration. For this purpose, various measures are conducted in accordance with coordinated plans, among which a special place belongs to joint troop, fleet, and command-post exercises. In recent years, for example, such joint exercises and maneuvers as "Oder-Neisse," "Brothers in Arms," and "Shield" were conducted. They made a substantial contribution to the raising of the combat readiness and combat effectiveness of the Combined Armed Forces and to the strengthening of the brotherhood in arms of the socialist commonwealth's countries.

A large role in the further strengthening and development of combat collaboration is played by the collaboration of the political organs of the fraternal armies and the exchange of experience in party-political work to indoctrinate the personnel in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and a Marxist-Leninist world outlook. This contributes to the cementing of combat collaboration on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and assists in all servicemen's understanding of their national and international missions and the strengthening of their confidence in their allies.

Military-sports organizations, professional and amateur arts collectives, and organs of the military press actively joined the orbit of combat collaboration. The leaders of the armed forces and control organs maintain constant contact with each other. Especially close collaboration, combat friendship, and genuinely fraternal mutual relations exist between the men of the national armies and the groups of Soviet forces which are temporarily on the territory of friendly countries. The range of ties and contacts is especially broad here.

Under contemporary conditions, the combat collaboration of the socialist countries' armies is not limited by the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization alone. Constant ties and systematic collaboration characterize the mutual relations between the armies of all socialist countries. Countries of a socialist orientation of Asia and Africa are being included more and more actively in the orbit of fraternal international ties. For example, a truly fraternal character is had by the interrelations between the men of the Soviet military contingent which is in Afghanistan on the request of this republic's government and the men of Afghanistan's People's Armed Forces.

The combat collaboration of the socialist countries' armies serves as brilliant and convincing evidence of the great vital force of the ideas of proletarian solidarity and the Lenin principles of socialist internationalism. The unity of the international tasks of the socialist states in the defense of their historic achievements against the intrigues of international reaction is manifested in this. To constantly strengthen combat collaboration and the fraternal ties with the armies of the other socialist countries is the common international duty of the servicemen of the socialist countries.

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CSO: 1801/151

NAVAL FORCES

MINESWEEPING BY HELICOPTER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Capt-Lt V. Sadovskiy (Twice Red-Banner Baltic Fleet): "Before a Flight for Sweeping Mines"]

[Text] I am looking through the helicopter's porthole. Gusts of wind are throwing snow about the airfield's concrete runway strip. Yes, the weather is indifferent. Rotary-winged aircraft are parked and covered up. Except for one, in which a cockpit drill is going on today in accordance with the plan for preliminary training for flights--the crew is working out the elements of an exercise for sweeping mines by sea. The mission is being carried out under a situation that approaches reality to the maximum.

The helicopter "sets its course" for the sea. In the earphones I hear the voice of the crew's commander, Capt V. Kalika: "Operator, take your work position!" Senior Land-Based Warrant Officer S. Yarema examined the equipment solicitously, checked it, and reported its readiness to receive the sweep from the ship aboard the helicopter. Pilot-navigator Sr-Lt A. Stokov gives the data about the flight: "Altitude...., course...." We were already "hanging" over the ship's deck.

Capt Gennadiy Lozhkin, commander of a team rated excellent and member of the squadron's party bureau, supervises the training. In the regiment he is spoken of as the best instructor, who teaches subordinates skillfully. Lozhkin's nature is open, he is sociable and smiling. Right now he is earnest and concentrated. He listens attentively to the aviators' reports and makes notations in his work notebook.

Before the drill begins we had spoken with Lozhkin about another crew under communist Capt Kalika. The naval aviators had participated in the Zapad-81 exercises and had been given an incentive award by the fleet commander. In the winter training period the excellent crew successfully carried out high socialist commitments. It showed irreproachable teamwork recently in flights under difficult weather. Careful preparation were now going on for carrying out the next combat training mission--antimine support for assault boats. The task is complicated during the Baltic winter. The flight altitude is low, and storm waves rage below. High skill is needed to travel the channel, towing the sweep tightly by the "string."

Lozhkin moved the timer closer to himself and added a new element: "The pressure in the main hydraulic system has dropped...." At once the helicopter descended toward the nest of mines--the area of the sea that had been mined. I watch Captain Kalika's actions. From under the dark eyebrows there is a rapid glance at the instruments. A flick of the switch and the emergency system is switched on.

"Good," Lozhkin evaluated the student's decision satisfactorily. Semyon Stokov also worked with precision. Without hesitation he computed the course to the nearest airfield. Soon the supervisor of the drill gave the approval for a "landing." The flight is finished. Kalika folded back the seatback, took off his intercom headset and breathed deeply--with difficulty....The crew was ready to hear the comments.

Lozhkin had set up a precise monitoring of the work of each crew member. He studies attentively the notations in the notebook. In it he had also written down the results of past drills. He compares the indicators. All right, the aviators acted with confidence in accordance with the situation. But of course it was not possible to be complacent about what had been achieved. For example, Lozhkin noted the crew commander could have given commands more promptly. It would have been preferable that the pilot-navigator also compute the course to the closest ship. Imperceptibly the critique of the drill becomes a conversation. Lozhkin tells about an episode during the Zapad-81 exercises. Minefield sweeping then was being performed in a rough sea. The horizon was not surveyed because of smoke, and poor visibility concealed the distance. Suddenly, at a certain moment, the tension on the towing line weakened. The pilot reduced speed. When the sweep again encountered great resistance, no dangerous jerk occurred. "We very attentively kept track of the instruments' indications," said the team commander, sharing his experience.

The drill in the cabin was finished. The aviators of the excellent crew were ready to carry out successfully the forthcoming flight over the sea.

11409

CSO: 1801/182

'BEZUKORIZNENNY' PAYS GREAT ATTENTION TO SHIPBOARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Capt-Lt A. Tkachev: "It Is Like Home at Sea"]

[Text] There was a reception on the escort ship "Bezukoriznenny," which was visiting a foreign port. After the reception one of the guests introduced the ship's captain, Capt-2d Rank Yu. Rykov, to the owner of a hotel of international ranking. "I am knowledgeable about the kitchen, Mr. Commander. Confess it, the dishes to which we have been treated were prepared in a first-class restaurant," said the guest. He had to introduce the doubting gentlemen to the ship's cook-instructor, Seagoing Warrant Officer I. Mishchenko.

Seagoing Warrant Officer Mishchenko has won contests among navy cooks and he prepares excellently. Moreover, he himself makes up new recipes, inventing dishes that bring satisfaction to the whole ship's crew. On the "Bezukoriznenny" no complaints are received about the quality of the food, whatever the ship's status--at sea, at home base, or at a foreign port. The latter is most important, which I want to emphasize.

In the final analysis, no ship should blunder before guests. And in the weekday situation, the ship's table looks very much different from other ships, although there are no objective reasons for this. All ships are treated identically.

I recall that a call for all hands had been announced for the boatswain's section during a squally storm. Seagoing Warrant Officer Mishchenko found himself together among sailors running on the upper deck. Soon he returned, hung with clusters of handmade sausages that had been sun-curing. For several days Mishchenko knew no peace because of them: now he was hanging them out, now taking them down....What a fuss! Is it possible because of a few seconds of astonishment when a surprise item appears at the tables?

"The care is not burdensome to me," says Seagoing Warrant Officer Mishchenko more precisely. "When I feed the command, someone says: 'As good as at home. Thanks to the cooks.'"

"And that is all?"

"Isn't that enough?"

The ship is home for the sailors.

It is not every day that the ships fire at targets, place training mines, or rehearse air "attacks." It stands to reason that this in no way interferes with the fact that combat training must and should be the core of life of the ship's crew.

But each day, on every ship, the crew needs food and rest. It also needs clean linen and clothing, heat, water and fresh air--in short, a certain level of comfort and cheer. This is exactly how, apparently, one finds the meaning of the terms "level of liveability of a ship" and "the crew's living conditions" that are usual for fleet rumors. Life makes a direct connection between the combat capability of the ship and the crew with the one and the other. Right now, when ships leave for the world mean for months, people must preserve their strength and good spirits, as long as the strenuous activity of the fleet requires. If one takes the personnel backbone of the fleet--the officers and seagoing warrant officers--a "long time" for them means decades.

All the prerequisites for this exist. Naval medicine has worked out norms for sanitary and living conditions that ships should meet. Designers are governed by them in creating ships, the level of liveability of the ships being steadily raised. Clothing and footwear have been created that are comfortable for any latitude--from the Arctic to the tropics. The naval ration includes the elements that man needs. Ships are supplied with personnel-services appliances that free personnel from nonproductive manual work.

Then why are there also ships where not everything is favorable yet with regard to everyday living? The staff of the Mediterranean Squadron acquainted me with the journal of inspections. There is no sense in citing the remarks contained in it, because in most cases the deficiencies on the ships were eliminated afterwards. I will restrict myself to a single example, which in its own way is a bright one and, it goes without saying, rare: the ship that officer P. Kalashnikov commands received a low evaluation for its sanitary and living conditions. The cause?

"The conditions that exist on ships depend practically completely upon the attention which the ship's commander, the party organization and the officers in charge of the subunits pay to it," the chief of the squadron's political affairs section emphasized. "In the given case we encountered inattention by them to the sailors' living conditions. The squadron commander was compelled to take extreme measures."

And so there was a lack of attention, an underrating....What engenders then? I listen to the opinion of Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral A. Mikhaylovskiy: "The commander fails to occupy himself with questions of living conditions only if he has not matured in his understanding of his duties as a commander. The commander is the boss on the ship, and he has been vested with the authority to solve all questions, including those of living conditions. If the commander is inclined to lock himself in the main command post, not interesting himself in other things, then he inevitably loses control of the crew and is isolated from the people. Precise requirements on this matter have been written in the Navy's Ship Regulations."

Here is what is written in Article 133: "The ship commander is required...to know the needs of his subordinates and to be concerned about supplying materials for their day-to-day living and the preservation of their health." A commander's maturity can be judged in particular by how the requirements of this article are carried out--relative to the specific situation.

A competition was promoted in the Mediterranean Sea Squadron under the motto, "Each ship should have model living conditions!" The staff recommended that the escort ship "Bezukoriznenny," which Capt-3d Rank Yu. Rykov commands, be named among the best. I will second that recommendation with the greatest willingness, which the ship deserves, according to my personal impression.

Although if you try to test what is said, it is not excluded that someone will shrug his shoulders and say, what's special about it? Well, the wardroom was set up with loving care. Officers drop in here with great satisfaction, the more so because they can get hot tea at any time, and this is not the last business before going on watch or after coming off. The tables are set, except, obviously, during storms, in accordance with illustrations from books about the rules for good manners. For the placement of the spices, and for the placement of the napkins. It is superfluous to speak about the quality of the dishes--Seagoing Warrant Officer Mishchenko is on duty in the galley.

It is neat and clean in the staterooms and in the bunk rooms. The linen is changed on schedule. The ventilation is regulated, also the heating. Bread is consumed carefully on the "Bezukoriznenny": the leftovers go into hardbread. And when the ship rolls, rye hardbread is the best friend of those who have been overcome by seasickness. On many ships, difficulties arise periodically with the accommodations for sailors when the augmentation arrives and the experienced warriors have not gone into the reserve yet. On the "Bezukoriznenny" there is no such problem. Additional cots that are easily folded and unfolded are set up in the bunk rooms when the need for them arises. It is easy to continue with examples.

But these add little to the conclusion: the matter of living conditions on this ship are approached earnestly and skillfully and even, it can be said, with eagerness. Primarily because the ship's commander, Capt-3d Rank Rykov, is in full accord with naval tradition and considers poor organization of living conditions to be uncultivated. He is right: on any ship, difficulties will arise if the requirements of official guidance are violated or if those in charge are unprepared to fulfill them. And these are questions that relate to the overall organization of service, to performance discipline, and to the system for monitoring and teaching.

On the "Bezukoriznenny" these questions also relate to the sphere of competition. When determining the position of the sections, services and departments, not just the indicators of military training are subject to consideration. The daily appearance of the sailors, the condition of their uniforms, and the results of competitive inspections of the living premises also play their role.

It is honest to say that when I asked the ship's commander to tell about experience in the drive for model living conditions, I counted on a comprehensive answer. But the Capt-3d Rank was laconic:

"One must like the ship and have respect for himself, and that is all there is to it...."

Well, then, the commander's position is clear. On the "Bezukoriznenny" everything is analyzed, beginning with the cooks and ending with the senior assistant.

A case is recalled. On a large ASW ship a group of inspectors had arrived. They were treated to tea, because of the cold. After drinking tea in the wardroom, one of the arriving officers said to the commander: "Perhaps something about your engineering department has already been clarified: the ventilation is maladjusted and the drinking-water tanks were cleaned a long time ago." Seeing the commander's perplexity, the inspector explained: "The water in the ceiling illumination fixtures--that tells about your ventilation. The tea with the aftertaste, this is because of your tanks. Well, we can get down to that during the inspection. Thanks for the refreshments."

Possibly it is worthwhile to state that I myself was one of the participants in the conversation. If moisture condenses in the ceiling fixtures, one can expect a short circuit. This occurs unfailingly in illumination grids, since the condensation of water from incorrect ventilation occurs everywhere. As for the rusty aftertaste of the water, this arises with corrosion of the drinking-water tanks, which are supposed to be cemented regularly. Everything enumerated--ventilation, illumination, electric wiring and the water-supply system--relate to the activity of the mechanical engineers. However, the chief of the medical service is required to look after the water quality.

As we see, the cup of tea proved to be big enough.

There is no impenetrable partition that isolates the crew's life into the sphere of living conditions and the sphere of combat training. In the Mediterranean Squadron an evaluation of living conditions and the buildup of facilities for personnel directly influences the overall evaluation awarded each ship for competition results.

If an officer of the staff or the political-affairs officer of the squadron visits on an official trip, he reports not only on the fulfillment of his specific mission but also on questions of living conditions aboard the ship visited. The task reduces down least of all to informing the squadron commander about the inadequacies, if such have been noted. The reporting officer is obliged to answer the question: "What would help? How to exert an influence on conditions?" This accustoms officers to take an active position.

The commander of the squadron and the chief of political affairs will serve as an example. As an eyewitness, I will tell about an episode that is ordinary but quite typical. The squadron's chief for political affairs completed a voyage on the ship commanded by Capt-3d Rank V. Kryat. It had been quite stormy. However, the chief for political affairs and the squadron's staff officers, not putting it off until a better time, thoroughly checked the living conditions and the living premises, the familiarity of the authorities with the official guidance, and the degree of actual implementation thereof. The ship's commander had been designated recently and, naturally, certain questions of living conditions on the ship had not been resolved in the best fashion. Recommendations for the elimination of deficiencies were useful for the commander in and of themselves. But the squadron decided to go farther. In several days the staff officers had helped to raise the organization of services and they shared their experience with the ship's officers. And a result was achieved. In many ways, the ship was transformed literally before one's eyes.

Attention to the warriors' living conditions is one of the fundamental traditions in the work of political organs and staffs. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book, "Malaya

Zemlya," cited a directive of the Political Affairs Division of the 18th Army addressed to political workers that was issued at the end of 1943. It said: "Constantly show concern about saving the strength and health of the soldiers. Continuous provisioning of the soldier with hot food and boiling water should be an inviolable rule. It is necessary to provide for the strictest monitoring to see that everything that the state sends for the soldiers and officers reaches them completely. It is necessary to bring people who are careless and inactive in this regard to strict accountability."

Living conditions are a factor in combat readiness. Living conditions can intensify the objective difficulties of naval service, and they can and should help in overcoming them.

11409

CSO: 1801/182

NAVAL FORCES

NAVAL PERSONNEL HOUSING AT POLYARNYY POORLY HEATED IN WINTER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Capt-2d Rank S. Bystrov: "Winter Makes Severe Demands"]

[Text] Two years ago, during a winter when especially severe cold-weather struck, a critical situation existed in the town of Polyarnyy. The heating systems did not stand up in several apartment houses, the bath-and-laundry combine, and the school. Many residents experienced a severe shortage of water. A current-operations staff that had been created in the Naval Engineering Services Division (OMIS) for eliminating breakdowns took timely measures, but it did not prove easy to conquer the cold. The more so since, in addition to the multitude of problems that had arisen, they also had to solve in emergency fashion problems that had remained from the summer. The fleet's newspaper, NA STRAZHE ZAPOLYAR'YA then came out with a detailed commentary on this event, which did not leave Northern Fleet personnel indifferent.

The appropriate lessons were learned from this sad case. Much was done in the fleet to provide amenities for military settlements and to prepare in time and thoroughly for the cold weather. But at the start of this year the residents of the settlements again sent out an SOS. During severe cold the main TETs came to a halt several times, and coal-fed boilers that supplied heat to another part of the settlements barely flickered. The load on the electrical and gas grids rose sharply. Almost every telephone call to the housing administration and to the OMIS was an appeal for help. Complaints followed to the most diverse authorities, including KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Supervisory comrades are giving instructions for investigating and for eliminating....But is this done so easily? And if it is warm now in the town, this was helped not so much by responsive assistance, which was organized along Polyarnyy lines, as by the favorable trend of the weather.

It must be said that a comparatively long time ago such complexities were unknown. Some cases occurred but not on such a scale. Can it be, all the same, chance or unforeseen circumstance? Perhaps, and perhaps not. Still, at the end of September of last year, the fleet's newspaper, relying upon readers' letters, anxiously reported that preparations for winter were being delayed in this area. The commander and managerial personnel knew about the mess. But....Scarcely had the cold struck when complaints poured in. The residents appealed first of all to the housing administration. And if that did not help, they considered that they had run into inattentive, heartless people. But this is not entirely the case. Like everyone else, the housing administration for the Northern Fleet settlements needs

a fully manned staff if it is to operate the utilities grids and sanitary engineering lines reliably. But there were just not enough real specialists here.

The chief of the unit's logistics, Capt-1st Rank A. Slavgorodskiy, considers that the personnel problem is complicated by something else. In the final analysis, the sailors are always ready to help the housing administration and the OMIS in major labor-intensive work. But the question rests upon material support. Based upon the established norms, much housing in the settlement requires selective overhaul. Such overhaul, with the appropriate material support, would allow the heating system, which is worn, to be substantially renovated. But housing is not included in the overhaul plan, and materials are being released in miserly amounts only for current repair. The housing administration is compelled to triple the price to purchase the materials outside, and it has already overexpended many thousands of rubles on this. Winter will pass and summer will come, but whether the settlement will be able to prepare itself soundly for the next winter is an open question. Without pipe or repair equipment, you cannot do it. And the town has not been promised this.

This town has spread out in recent years. Modern well-appointed apartment houses are being erected. A person would be happy to live in one of them. But not everyone is that lucky. People are accustomed to some unfinished work, to the low quality of the interior finish work of apartments. There would be no trouble, they say, but for the walls. But even the walls in other apartment houses prove to be unreliable. The summer storm showers that fall on the Kola Peninsula inundate some apartments even in the upper floors. It turns out that the builders did not finish the joints between the panels as they should have. The residents began to sound the alarm: what will it be like when the weather is cold? Winter broke out, and many experienced this in reality, since the builders did not cover up the joints between the panels everywhere.

But this is still a remediable matter. But now the incorrectly computed shrinkage of the fill under the apartment houses sometimes leads literally to critical results: the sewerage system collapses. Incompleteness of the builders' work results in difficult problems for the settlement and its municipal services.

What is more, many defects are permitted during overhaul and the finishing dates therefor are extended excessively. For 5 years, for example, Col K. Rek's subordinates have been repairing one apartment house. And another, at which all the funds have been expended, cannot be turned over for use because of the low quality of the repair. In January the logistics section made up a plan for the urgent elimination in the settlement of the emergency situation in regard to the supplying of heat. It designated specific persons to do the work and it set up rigid monitoring over the overhaul. But, nonetheless, the constructing and overhaul organizations that are supervised by Lt Col V. Dmitruk and Maj V. Prokhorov have failed to meet almost all the deadlines for February and are scarcely carrying out the work intended for March.

The long-held dream of the settlement's residents to have their own bath-and-laundry combine apparently will go unfulfilled for a long time. Each year the unit commander puts it into the capital construction plan, and, with that same regularity, the higher authorities delete the combine from the plan. As a result, even during the summer, when the heating system can be switched off for a long time for

overhaul, it is switched off from the operating regime every Friday--the residents have nowhere to wash and nowhere to do laundry. And it still occurs as if there were nothing wrong about it. The settlement's water-supply question is becoming especially severe.

Out of the six times that the TETs stopped last January, three times the reason was a lack of water. One line of the existing water main has been operating for a long time under an overload. Construction of a second one has finally been planned but the pace is very slow. And this means that the city will still experience water shortages for years.

All the enumerated problems for the settlement have, so to speak, an objective nature. Those in charge of the activities will themselves not be able to resolve them, and the help of higher authorities is required here. But one cannot remain silent either about the fact that settlement supervisors also are at fault for much squabbling. The coal-fired boilers have not gone out of operation, but the radiators for heating that are fed by them have been giving hardly any heat. Because the settlement has gone without coal in the coldest of weather. The logistics section, which gave the fleet erroneous information about the existence of fuel reserves, is very much at fault here. Coal had to be delivered in an emergency procedure.

And now about the three other stoppages of the TETs--the main supplier of heat for the settlement. Its unreliable operation is almost as a whole on the conscience of the TETs chief--Engr-Capt Lt Yu. Timofeyev. He prepared the TETs poorly and superficially for the winter, and even now has not arranged for proper upkeep of the equipment. One of the breakdowns occurred, for example, because of the entry of water into the electrical-distribution switchboard and the shortcircuiting thereof. Timofeyev saw it all but did not take the proper measures.

The TETs chief, Engr-Capt Lt Yu. Timofeyev, has been serving 8 years. He has never made a special effort to distinguish himself, and recently he has been letting matters drift. The chiefs see this and know it but can in no way solve the problem of replacing him. You are right--personnel matters do have their complexities. But aren't the settlement's residents paying too dearly in this case? Timofeyev has no equal in his indifference. Many other instances of the sluggishness of OMIS officials and specialists, who are under Maj N. Churkin, could be cited.

Unfortunately, the settlement's residents themselves are contributing their mite to the creation of disorder in heating. Last spring a reporting of all heating risers that are not furnishing warmth in housing was arranged for. In the summer special repair brigades were created out of sailors. Progress of the repair work was monitored in the most rigid manner. But nevertheless, only half of the risers could be brought up to the norm. Families that had gone south had not taken the trouble to arrange somehow to give the repair workers access to their apartments. But then, with the onset of cold weather, some of them began to manifest unusual activity.

Each year up to a thousand locks are knocked off basement and attic doors: self-appointed specialists from the apartments break them in order to provide themselves with heat. It is better if valves and shutoffs are manipulated by people who have some understanding. And if they don't?

During the investigation of the complaints, I had to visit several apartment houses. More often than not these were new buildings, but their entrances and stairways had the most depressing appearance. For many residents, knowing "their apartment house" ends at the threshold to their apartment, and even the amenities of the staircase over which they have to travel each day are no longer of interest. And what about the improvement for the settlement?....Who is obligated to clean and to pick up after people who take a slovenly attitude toward the maintenance of order? As the chief of the housing administration states, no one here comes when called for voluntary Sunday work. Everyone has become accustomed to relying upon the sailors: they will do it. And this dependence is fostered in the children. Otherwise how is it explained that, despite all the decrees about community service, the sailors are depended upon to remove the snow at the school, and the older students do not participate?

Unwittingly I recall the fact that the first school for the Northern Fleet was built at Polyarnyy in 1936. The construction project was called a people's project, because the whole town worked there. The wife of the fleet commander was in charge of the women's brigade. And in 2½ months (a record even for our time) the school was ready. And with what quality! It has served for more than 40 years without overhaul....

Yes, it is collectively and jointly that even the most complicated problems are being solved successfully. The problem of heat in the North has always been far from easy. A concentration of all efforts, a united front of officials, society and the residents themselves, and a deep understanding that the welfare of garrisons is, in the final analysis, a component of the fleet's combat readiness, are necessary.

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NAVAL FORCES

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Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK in Russian No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 5 Feb 82) pp 1-2

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STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

IDEOLOGICAL CONDITIONING IN STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE UNITS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 2, Jan 82 (signed to press 11 Jan 82)
pp 6-8

[Article by Col A. Fedorov: "At the Basis--Ideological Tempering"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The personnel of the rocket unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel I. Shelestov, inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, worked intensively and fruitfully in the last training year. The collective completely accomplished its obligations and won the title of excellent for the sixth time in a row.

A new surge of energy in the strategic rocket men was caused by the decisions of the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and the documents of the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. In collating their deeds and plans with the requirements of the party and the entire Soviet people, the rocket men again stepped forth with the patriotic initiative to initiate socialist competition in the Strategic Rocket Forces in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR under the slogan, "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!"

The personnel assumed lofty socialist obligations for the 1982 training year. In them, in particular, it is written: /to continue persistently to raise our ideological-theoretical level, make a deep study of the behests of V. I. Lenin, the history of the party, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on questions of strengthening the country's defensive capability, and to be unswervingly guided by them in our daily activity for the accomplishment of the missions assigned for the 1982 training year. To develop within ourselves the best qualities of the Soviet serviceman--deep ideological conviction, boundless devotion to the party, Soviet government, and our motherland, and a readiness to defend the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and the achievements of socialism. In 1982, to confirm the title of excellent unit and raise the level of combat readiness even higher.../

The personnel began the accomplishment of what has been planned from the first days of the new training year. Now all rocket men are making a deep study of the accountability report of the party's Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave and of other party documents. Party and Komsomol activists and agitators are participating actively in work on their explanation.

What is favorable is that the activists do not limit themselves to lectures and reports. They vary the forms of mass agitation work in every possible way, trying in every way to raise the effectiveness of its influence on the personnel. And they are succeeding to a great extent. Great interest is caused among the men now by pithy talks devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: "At the map of the motherland," "Our fellow-townsmen write us," and "Kray in which you serve," and meetings with veterans of the party and labor and production leaders.

A noticeable trace was left in the consciousness of the men, for example, by the Leninist lesson, "I am a citizen of the Soviet Union," which was organized by communist officer Ye. Shevchenko. In the course of preparations for it, in the unit graphical agitation was drawn up and wall newspapers were published concerning the successes of the rocket men in the accomplishment of the Lenin behests. The men once again studied attentively the works of V. I. Lenin, "On the National Pride of the Great Russians," "Letter to the American Workers," and "The Working Class and the National Question." The participants in the lesson examined the essence of Soviet patriotism and devoted their presentations to questions of the conscientious accomplishment of the Lenin behests and the military duty to the motherland.

Komsomol activists and agitators come forth as the initiators and organizers of the conduct of many useful measures. For example, the rocket men give high praise to the agitator, Sergeant S. Budeyev. He prepares thoroughly for each presentation, makes a profound study of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, attentively follows the course of accomplishment of the tasks for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and selects and analyzes material on events in our country and abroad which is published in the press. The agitator is constantly interested in how the men are accomplishing the requirements of the military oath, regulations, and socialist obligations which have been assumed. This permits him to conduct talks brilliantly and convincingly and, as they say, to sense the pulse of the subunit.

One day, Private S. Berezikov violated the requirements of the regulation. The agitator decided to conduct a talk, "Live and study in accordance with the regulations." The commander approved the initiative and rendered specific assistance to the activist in preparation for the presentation to the men.

The talk turned out to be interesting. Sergeant S. Budeyev told of the significance which the military oath and regulations have in the life of each man and named the leading soldiers who are accomplishing their military duty conscientiously. In speaking of the violators of discipline and order, the agitator referred to the case of Private S. Berezikov and gave him a proper evaluation. The remarks of the agitator and the criticism of his comrades helped the soldier to correct his shortcomings.

Instructive is the fact that now, in the unit, the most fixed attention is devoted to the independent work of the men in studying the works of V. I. Lenin. The propagandists are doing everything to assist the personnel in this important matter.

Important work in accustoming each rocket man to active study of primary sources is conducted by the assistant leaders of groups on political lessons, agitators, and Komsomol group organizers. Their participation in this matter bears a specific character. We can refer to the following example. Private First Class A. Sekachev is serving in the unit. He is a conscientious soldier. However, in his first days

of service he displayed timidity and passivity on political lessons. The agitator, Sergeant I. Bronovskiy, had a talk with him. It turned out that the soldier finds independent work with a book difficult. The activist recommended that he read and make brief notes of what has been read, and use them during presentations on lessons. A short time passed, and the soldier pulled himself up noticeably. Now he has a grade of "excellent" on political training. And we could present many such examples.

Specific individual work is conducted in the unit not only with those who need assistance, but also with politically trained men, including Komsomol activists. It is often recommended to them that they read the corresponding work of V. I. Lenin or a party document necessary for the more quality conduct of the next mass agitation measure. For example, the secretary of the Komsomol organization, Private O. Cheprasov, was given the assignment by officer S. Izryumov to study independently and make an abstract of V. I. Lenin's speech at the 3d Congress of the RKSM [Russian Young Communist League], "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues," and to conduct a talk on this subject with all the men. The activist conscientiously accomplished the assignment of the political officer. He skillfully linked V. I. Lenin's behests for the Soviet youth with specific deeds of Komsomols and young soldiers and with their participation in the movement for a worthy greeting for the 19th Komsomol Congress and in the All-Union Lenin Examination, "Implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

It should be noted that recently there has been a considerable increase in the men's interest in a deepened study of the works of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And this is understandable. The works and statements of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev are imbued with the spirit of Leninism and Leninist methodology. They enrich Marxist-Leninist teaching with new important conclusions and propositions. Linked in particular with the name of L. I. Brezhnev is the development of the concept of developed socialism and a profound analysis of the social processes which are occurring in Soviet society, the increase in the leading role of the CPSU in communist construction, the development of the political system of society, and the tasks of the party's ideological-indoctrinational work.

The examples which have been presented testify to the striving of party and Komsomol organizations and the activists of verbal agitation of the excellent unit to bring to the men the entire depth and historical significance of the ideas and policy of the Communist Party and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The rocket men are moving toward the planned positions confidently and harmoniously. The party and Komsomol organizations and activists of verbal agitation are doing everything to draw the men into the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and are directing them toward the complete accomplishment of the obligations which have been assumed.

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DOSAAP AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DEPUTY CHMN DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE LT GEN V. MOSYAYKIN ON DOSAAF PLANS

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 3, Mar 82 (signed to press 11 Feb 82) pp 2-4

[Article by Lieutenant General V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Toward New Summits"]

[Text] Closely united about the Communist Party, the Soviet people are preparing to mark a historic date in the life of their beloved motherland--the 60th anniversary of the USSR--with new achievements in labor.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" deeply and thoroughly reveals the historic significance of formation of the USSR--the world's first unified multinational state of workers and peasants, and it clearly describes the achievements of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in construction of a new society.

The USSR's formation was an event of worldwide significance, a continuation of the cause of Great October and a real triumph of Lenin's nationality policy. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's immortal ideas concerning a voluntary, truly free union of truly free peoples achieved practical embodiment.

Within a relatively short period of history the countenance of all of the republics has changed fundamentally. Under the guidance of the Communist Party, the heroic labor of brother-peoples has produced a developed socialist society in the country, it is successfully erecting the grand edifice of communism, and it has formed a historically unprecedented community--the Soviet people. "The unity of the Soviet nations," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said proudly from the tribunal of the 26th CPSU Congress, "is stronger today than ever before."

The monolithic unity of the Soviet people was forged and tested in creative labor at the construction sites of the five-year plan and in brutal combat with enemies on the battlefields. The harshest test of the inviolable brotherhood of the Soviet nations and nationalities was the Great Patriotic War against the strike forces of imperialism--the German invaders.

The Soviet people have begun their second year in the 11th Five-Year Plan--a jubilee year. A socialist competition under the slogan "An Honorable Welcome for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" has assumed broad scope throughout the entire country. Millions of laborers and all of our motherland's nations and nationalities have

risen to a shock labor watch in honor of this important date. DOSAAF organizations have also assumed an active part in this whole people's movement.

Following the example of the initiators of the all-union socialist competition, the defense collectives of the enterprises, kolkhozes, schools and aeroclubs have adopted concrete pledges to broaden and improve their military-patriotic and public defense work, to prepare specialists for the armed forces and the national economy and to develop technical and applied military forms of sports. An example of a successful struggle to satisfy adopted pledges can be found among the initiators of the competition, to include the collective of the Rostov aeroclub. Last year the citizens of Rostov completed their quotas and the pledges they adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are holding true to their word today as well. Every instructor and student is carefully working on his school assignments and preparing with a high sense of personal responsibility for summer training and for parachute jumps. Technicians, mechanics and other junior air engineering specialists are performing excellent maintenance on helicopters and airplanes and upgrading their class ratings.

All DOSAAF collectives are devoting their main attention in the socialist competition to all-out improvement of military-patriotic, public defense, training and sports work. It may now be said that DOSAAF organizations of the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, of Volgogradskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts of the RFSFR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Armenia and many others have begun training the laborers and the young people for the motherland's defense more objectively. Thousands of primary DOSAAF collectives are now real centers of public defense activities.

The DOSAAF organization of the "Serp i Molot" Canning Plant is famous far beyond the boundaries of Samarkandskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR for its multifaceted patriotic activities. It is headed by a reserve officer, Communist A. Voronin. Motor vehicle, aircraft model building, radio engineering and other circles are active at the plant, and lectures are given on the Soviet Armed Forces and on the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. Many examples confirming this brotherhood are taken from the daily life of the enterprise collective. Representatives of more than 13 nationalities are laboring together at the plant as one family. They are all members of the defense society, and they are all participating in the socialist competition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Military-patriotic propaganda has attained a new, broader scope these days. We know that the party has always felt and continues to feel that it is its sacred duty to indoctrinate the laborers in the spirit of life-giving Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of a proud sense of belonging to a great socialist motherland. Sacredly fulfilling Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's commandments, the party views military-patriotic work as one of its priority tasks. The defense society has a great and important role to play in this regard. During the preparations for the glorious jubilee, the DOSAAF organizations are deeply publicizing Lenin's commandments, the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the CPSU's demand to protect the socialist fatherland. The young generation is being nurtured in a spirit of continuity of heroic and combat traditions of the Leninist party, the people and the armed forces. Defense organizations are mobilizing DOSAAF members for selfless labor in behalf of the continual growth of the fatherland's economic and defensive power. The sons and daughters of all nations and

nationalities of the USSR are taking part in active military-patriotic and public defense work.

For a number of years military-patriotic indoctrination has been conducted purposefully in the Belorussian SSR. It possesses a broad network of military-patriotic clubs, circles, sections, film and lecture bureaus and universities preparing future soldiers. Their activities, which are guided by party organs, are proceeding in accordance with a single plan of the DOSAAF committees and the Komsomol, the trade unions, the "Znaniye" society, political organs of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District and other interested organizations.

Veterans of the party and armed forces, participants of the Great Patriotic War, the best producers, and outstanding soldiers of combat and political training from military units appear before conscript and preconscrip youth--schoolchildren, students of vocational-technical schools, college students and the working and rural young. Not only young men and women but also those who had worn the army uniform long ago come to hear what they have to say about how things are today in the armed forces, how well soldiers are serving and how they are honing their combat proficiency. Schoolchildren, students of vocational-technical schools and college students participate in marches to places of revolutionary glory and former engagements, and they visit former partisan bases, museums and rooms of combat glory, and memorial complexes.

And it must be said that such concrete work with the young is producing its results. Each year young people in Belorussia are being prepared better for service in the armed forces, and the training provided to the students of DOSAAF schools and clubs is becoming more effective. And the Belorussian aeroclubs occupy one of the leading places in the training of aviator sportsmen. The Minsk and Vitebsk clubs are doing a great amount of work with young men and women dreaming of subjugating the boundless skies, and they are training air sportsmen-pilots and parachute jumpers.

There are many instructive examples of integrated solution of the problems of military-patriotic work. Thus the DOSAAF members of Lithuania are working creatively. Jointly with other social organizations, the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee draws up an integrated plan for the basic measures of military-patriotic indoctrination of the laborers each year. This plan is reviewed and approved by the Lithuanian SSR Communist Party Central Committee. Publicizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the brotherhood and friendship of laborers, the unity of the army and people and the basic problems of military-patriotic and public defense work, conducted with a consideration for the ages and particular features of different population groups, are at the center of attention of the defense collectives. Serious attention is devoted to indoctrinating and training conscript and preconscrip youth, to raising the effectiveness of the training provided to them in DOSAAF schools and at military training centers, to publicizing the revolutionary, labor and combat traditions of the people and to developing technical and applied military forms of sports.

Departments of military-patriotic indoctrination have been created in the people's universities of the republic. Experienced propagandists, instructors from DOSAAF clubs and schools and famous sportsmen appear before the university students.

Young people gain ideological and physical maturity in the youth defense-sports camps. A good tradition has evolved at a number of enterprises and in many kolkhozes--giving a triumphant send-off to young people leaving for active military service. Conscripts are given their orders--to serve the motherland with honor and merit, and when they return, their success in keeping to their word is invariably reported to their comrades.

Much diverse work is being done in the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR and the Ukrainian SSR for the military-patriotic indoctrination of laborers and young people. For example, about 700 lecture groups and speaker collectives are operating under the sponsorship of oblast, city and rayon DOSAAF committees of the Ukrainian SSR. Such groups have also been created in more than 26,000 primary organizations. In order to upgrade the quality of presentations given by propagandists, the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee has introduced a unified lecturer's pass, it has determined the order of monitoring lecture quality, and it is working for strict compliance in this effort. The society's speakers and lecturers receive a great deal of instruction in public speaking.

This year's public defense work month assumed an important place in the activities of the defense organizations. As we know, it was celebrated jointly with the Komsomol and the trade unions. The month transformed into a real review of the vitality of the defense organizations, and it served as an important means of strengthening the inviolable unity of the armed forces and the people. Measures associated with the all-union tour of places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, the army, aviation and the navy by Komsomol members and young people are now becoming more effective. During the tour, the young generation absorbs the heroic past of the fatherland and learns to love the motherland as its fathers and grandfathers did.

As a result of the creative initiative of many committees and active DOSAAF members, the "Orlenok" and "Zarnitsa" military-sports games, so popular among the children, have become significantly more interesting. It is pleasing to note that DOSAAF airmen also took part in their organization.

Many other examples of a thoughtful, truly creative approach to organizing military-patriotic indoctrination of DOSAAF members can be cited. But unfortunately there are still a number of committees that are dragging their heels, working in stereotypic patterns and displaying little initiative. Some organizations of Kirovskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts have not yet come up with a well organized system of military-patriotic work with DOSAAF members. Serious criticism was levied against the society's Dagestanskaya Oblast committee for laxity and lack of firmness in leadership of primary organizations, the aviation sports club and air-oriented sports.

Fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," DOSAAF organizations must participate more actively in propaganda and in indoctrination, and they must publicize the successes of our motherland in communist instruction and the achievements of our people more broadly. The themes of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of our country, the unity of national interests and the interests of the whole state, and reinforcement of the bond between the peoples

of the socialist countries and their armies must be constantly reflected in the activities of lecture groups, speaker groups, DOSAAF palaces and all propagandists of the defense society. We must do everything we can to make the military-patriotic activities of the defense organizations correspond fully with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the requirements of the party Central Committee.

Constant attention must be devoted to improving the work with conscript youth and to preparing replacements for the armed forces. After all, one out of every three conscripts acquires one of the military-technical specialties in DOSAAF clubs and schools today. Many schools and aeroclubs of the society are outfitted with modern equipment supporting successful indoctrination and training of the students. We must do everything we can to improve the quality of training given to the conscripts, so that the young people would receive sound knowledge and habits in driving, learn to parachute jump and fly gliders, acquire sports ranks and pass the norms of the GTO ["Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR"] complex.

There are many positive examples of successful completion of these tasks.

Ideological maturity, high skill and physical fitness make it possible for DOSAAF graduates to work themselves into the routine quickly in the military units and subunits, become true masters of military affairs in a short time, fulfill their military and patriotic duty in an exemplary manner and, on finding themselves in difficult situations, display exemplary courage and valor.

Flattering reports on many graduates of the schools and aeroclubs are submitted by the commanders and political workers of units, subunits and ships. Thousands of servicemen--pilots, seamen, paratroopers and other army and navy specialists--receive rewards and state decorations for exemplary fulfillment of their official duties and for the proficiency and valor they display. We are proud that there are graduates of our clubs and schools among them as well. Thus the following aeroclub graduates have been awarded orders and medals for excellent combat and political training and for faultless fulfillment of military and patriotic duties: Minsk--Nikolay Cheshek, Mogilev--Vladimir Vendrov, Dnepropetrovsk--Valeriy Grishin, Donetsk--Aleksandr Starushko. Former member of the Kiev aeroclub Private 1st Class Leonid Manokha and former member of the Sverdlovsk aeroclub Junior Sergeant Aleksey Uporov earned orders of the "Red Star" in the course of the "Zapad-81" troop exercise. During an airborne landing, the paratroopers found themselves in an extremely difficult position while in the air. The straps of Sergeant's Uporov's parachute became hopelessly entangled. Leonid Manokha, a Ukrainian, came to the aid of his Russian comrade in arms at that moment. The sergeant's fate had to be decided in literally fractions of a second. Manokha grasped the sergeant's parachute, which had twisted into a tight knot. They landed beneath one canopy, and together they continued on their mission with the rest of the soldiers of the subunit.

Former aeroclub members that have earned state awards include Russians and Tajiks, Ukrainians and Belorussians, Latvians and Moldavians--representatives of the most diverse nationalities of the USSR. Being the sons of the same motherland, they are all united by a burning love for the socialist fatherland, deep Soviet patriotism and a proud sense of international brotherhood. They were born, they grew up and they were educated beneath our peaceful skies. They never had the

misfortune of traveling the harsh roads of war. But each of them absorbed the heroic traditions of the Leninist party, the people and the armed forces.

The examples of the heroic deeds committed by former members of the defense society should serve as a powerful means of indoctrinating the young. This is especially important today, now that the international situation has grown more complex and critical at the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism. The aeroclubs and other DOSAAF training organizations must publicize exemplary fulfillment of military duty by yesterday's students as broadly, fully and clearly as possible. Photographs of award recipients and descriptions of their concrete acts and deeds must be posted in every Lenin Room and in every aeroclub. Stories about the heroes of long-gone battles and about the present DOSAAF graduates must be used actively in all forms of propaganda--in political lessons and political briefings, in lectures and reports and in youth evenings and meetings.

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Increasing Participation in Physical Culture and Sports," many DOSAAF collectives are noticeably activating their efforts to get DOSAAF members to pass the standards of the GTO complex and to develop technical and applied military forms of sports. Today about 31 million persons are involved in such sports in the country. And although we have achieved certain successes in this area, there is still a tremendous amount of work to be done. We are obligated to make sports a real need of every member of the defense society. We must broadly nurture rifle, motor vehicle, parachute and glider sports, and we must do everything we can to encourage aircraft model building and technical creativity. Every defense organization must take a more lively part in the Eighth Summer Spartacade of the Peoples of the USSR.

The socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is in its full swing. What we need to do now is to see that every DOSAAF member, no matter where he works, takes an active part in the struggle to satisfy the adopted pledges. The success of this effort will depend in many ways on the organizational work of the committees and leaders of the DOSAAF schools and clubs. Every defense collective must promptly summarize the competition results, publicize the winners and reveal the shortcomings. Competition is a lively, creative effort. It cannot tolerate stereotyping and formalism. All steps must be taken to increase the initiative of all members of the defense society.

It is the patriotic duty of the DOSAAF organizations and committees and of all members of the voluntary society to meet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new successes in military-patriotic, public defense, training and sports work and to make a worthy contribution to strengthening our motherland's economic and defensive power.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

CHAIRMAN DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FLEET ADMIRAL G. YEGOROV ON DOSAAF AIMS, PROGRAMS

Moscow TEKHNIKA--MOLODEZHI in Russian No 2, 1982 (signed to press 1 Feb 82) pp 2-6

[Article by Fleet Admiral Georgiy Yegorov, Hero of the Soviet Union, Chairman, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "DOSAAF--A School of Courage and Proficiency"]

[Text] Today, in this century of scientific-technical revolution and introduction of technology into literally all spheres of life--production, science, culture and our personal lives, the significance of military-technical forms of sports is growing immeasurably. Defining the basic paths of their further development, we must consider that they promote physical development of the young, shape their moral and volitional qualities, develop technical thinking and nurture the ability to handle equipment proficiently. These qualities and habits are very important to future defenders of the motherland, and to raising the professional level and productivity of labor.

Back in 1918 a special decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee instituted Vsevobuch, a system of military training and sports. In compliance with V. I. Lenin's directives, this work was tied in closely with communist indoctrination.

The senior generation of Soviet people remembers well how great a role defense-sports circles--sharpshooting, aircraft model building, parachute, communication and so on--played during the prewar years in the spiritual and physical development of the young. In them, millions of people acquired the basic elements of military knowledge and athletic skills. It would be difficult to overstate the role of public Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR] circles in the training of military specialists and in formation of heroic and patriotic feelings in the Soviet people. The former club and circle members fought the enemy heroically. The DOSAAF is proud that its club paved the way for a large contingent of fearless pilots, more than 1,000 of whom became heroes of the Soviet Union, and that Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin, presently a marshal of aviation, and Colonel General of Aviation Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub became twice-awarded heroes of the Soviet Union.

It was with great warmth that Yu. A. Gagarin recalled his first steps in aviation, which he took in the Saratov DOSAAF Aeroclub: "Most of the famous pilots of the air force and Civil Air Fleet began their road in big aviation with DOSAAF sports circles and aeroclubs. I am fortunate that I began my road into space with the Saratov Aeroclub. Smart and concerned teachers nurtured a love for aviation within me. They helped me to find my vocation."

And today, many graduates of DOSAAF training organizations are entering the army and navy as ranked sportsmen in military-technical forms of sports, which helps them to orient themselves more quickly and assimilate the complex combat equipment more successfully. They are distinguished by high organization, internal discipline and mutual aid.

We may even be so bold as to say that the DOSAAF organizations are a mass phenomenon: There are 346,000 primary organizations uniting more than 98 million persons in the country today. Thirty million are involved in technical and applied military forms of sports. Just in the last 5 years alone, more than 18 million ranked sportsmen have been trained, to include 282,000 candidate masters of sports and 1st rank sportsmen.

All of this shows that technical and applied military forms of sports are an inseparable part of the Soviet physical fitness movement. Recent proof of this was the participation of DOSAAF organizations in the Seventh Summer Spartacade of the Peoples of the USSR. During the Spartacade, more than 3 million (!) different competitions were conducted in military-technical forms of sports, with more than 50 million persons competing.

Composite teams are successfully representing the Soviet Union in many technical forms of sports. In the last 5 years they have invariably won world championships in motor races on ice, and they have been successful in European aerobatic championships; Soviet motoball players have won the Europa Cup 11 times; our sportsmen are world champions in motocross.

Underwater sportsmen achieved exceptionally high results in speed swimming: All officially recorded world records--there are 21 of them!--belong to Soviet sportsmen. Soviet radio operators won the first world championship in sports radio direction finding held in 1980. Just in 1981 alone, aviation sportsmen set 115 records, including 89 world records. The absolute world championship in parachute sports belongs to the Soviet sportsman Nikolay Ushmayev.

The highest achievements of the champions are the beacons to be followed by millions of amateur sportsmen--laborers and young people at enterprises and in the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutions and schools. The party and government require that we organize and conduct sports work mainly among these people--right within the primary organizations at the enterprises and places of residence.

"...we have always been interested," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "not only in setting sports records but also primarily in making physical fitness and sports a mass phenomenon. The successes in this effort are obvious. But nevertheless for most people, sports are still just a spectator phenomenon. This situation must be corrected. Physical fitness must become a part of the daily lives of the broad strata of the public, and especially the children."

To complete this task, we must raise our organizational, sports training and indoctrination work to a new, higher level.

One of the decisive links in the development of mass sports is the technical sports clubs (STKs), which are run by regular staff and by the public at large and which

have a large quantity of various sports equipment at their disposal. Among them, there are many clubs of which we are rightfully proud.

Everyone in Saratovskaya Oblast is familiar with the "Sokol" STK of the primary DOSAAF organization of the Saratov Electric Machine Building Plant. Its 10 sections keep more than 2,000 persons busy. In just 1 year alone the STK sponsored more than 200 competitions in which almost 4,500 persons participated, and it trained three USSR masters of sports, 16 candidate masters of sports and 60 1st rank sportsmen. The republic STK of the Latvian SSR has become a true center for development of many forms of water sports.

But unfortunately things are far different in many STKs. Sports are barely simmering in a number of clubs, and this is even despite the fact that according to the statutes, every bottom-level STK must contain not less than four sports sections and train 100-150 ranked sportsmen annually.

We have enormous reserves. Even without going into the numerous clubs that have fallen behind and that are failing to satisfy the elementary requirements, we have valid complaints against our better STKs as well. Outfitted with sophisticated equipment and possessing qualified personnel and excellent equipment, they must become real centers of mass propaganda and organization of technical and applied military forms of sports. The secrecy, satisfaction with prior achievements and narrow bureaucratic approach that have taken root in some places have no reason for their existence today. We must seek out new forms and select the criteria and stimuli which would activate the work of the clubs.

Of course, the official technical sports clubs of the DOSAAF system represent a rather complex organization. These clubs operate on a khozraschet basis, and in addition to sports work, each year they train more than 1 million specialists for the national economy. Consequently the DOSAAF committees must be especially attentive toward the needs and demands of the technical sports clubs.

The party and government devote considerable attention to the development of DOSAAF's technical base.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan, sportsmen received about a thousand motor vehicles, 10,000 go-carts, 36,000 motorcycles and a large quantity of small-caliber and pneumatic weapons and ammunition. DOSAAF enterprises gave the clubs and training centers 560 driver training classroom kits, more than a thousand programmed learning classroom kits, 2,400 sports vessels and much other equipment needed in the work of the defense organizations.

But many sports facilities are considerably underloaded, and the sports equipment is not being used effectively everywhere. Our efforts are aimed at making the material-technical base of the defense society able to handle all of its practical tasks at a new qualitative level by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. A significant quantity of sports facilities are to be built and thousands of motor vehicles, tens of thousands of sports motorcycles, go-carts and many other items of equipment are to be supplied to DOSAAF organizations prior to 1985. We have made it our task to create modern models of sports equipment, ones superior to foreign models in design and operating characteristics, and to organize their series production. All of this will make it possible to include up to 7 million more persons

in lessons in technical and applied military forms of sports, and to ensure better performance by our teams in international competition.

Military technical forms of sports have an enormous educational influence upon children and adolescents. Young citizens lay special value upon boldness, courage, stubbornness, decisiveness, strength of will and firmness of character--that is, qualities inherent to our sportsmen. The possibility for developing these traits is what attracts young children to sports. Also important is the fact that children become engrossed in interesting work, they are kept off the streets, and they work under the guidance of experienced specialists and competent educators.

Today in our country there are 102 child and adolescent technical sports schools sponsored by DOSAAF and the trade unions. These schools have an enrollment of 21,000 children and adolescents. This is very little. We have become accustomed to viewing the child and adolescent technical sports schools exclusively as a dependable reserve for our composite teams. This will in fact always be one of their tasks. But they must also become a base for attracting large numbers of children and adolescents to technical forms of sports. Who, better than young sportsmen who have achieved a certain amount of proficiency, can convey their knowledge and their drive to the palaces and the schools, to the Pioneer camps and to the vocational-technical schools? Naturally we must help them in this, and the Komsomol should be the principal helper and organizer.

We believe that the role played by the Komsomol in solving the problems posed by the party in the area of technical and applied military forms of sports is generally extremely important. It is no secret that sports work is poorly organized in many primary DOSAAF organizations. A significant proportion of the students and the rural young do not take part in it. According to data from the DOSAAF committees one out of 80 schoolchildren takes part in technical forms of sports and model building: Practically one out of every three primary organizations is generally defunct.

Without the active support of public organizations, and primarily the Komsomol, things will never get going. By appealing to its better traditions, the Komsomol could help improve DOSAAF sports work in schools of general education, tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools. Working together with the primary DOSAAF organizations, the clubs and the child and adolescent technical sports schools, it must make a broader effort to introduce sharpshooting and model building forms of sports and radio sports into the educational institutions and promote creation of a system of training centers for technical and applied military forms of sports at the places where people live, especially in the countryside.

The level of the most popular sport--rifle shooting--has recently exhibited a tendency to decline. This can be explained in some degree by a stricter approach being taken by higher authorities to maintaining records on rifle shooting. But this is not the main thing. The main thing is that some oblast, kray and republic DOSAAF committees are not taking decisive steps to create dependable conditions in which to store weapons and ammunition possessed by subordinated organizations, and that many target ranges are delapidated and poorly operated.

Together with the Komsomol and other organizations, the DOSAAF committee must continue energetic efforts to build outdoor and indoor target ranges and to increase the popularity of this most available and interesting sport.

Applied military combined tournaments include an entire complex of events promoting harmonious development of the individual and preparation of young people for service in the armed forces. Competitions in the individual events of this form of sports are simple to organize, and any primary organization can build the required equipment--it does not require considerable material outlays.

Efforts to raise the popularity of the simplest forms of motor sports require serious improvement. Each year thousands of trucks and passenger cars written off by the national economy wind up in the scrap heap. But most of them could become excellent--and, most importantly, interesting!--training material for hundreds of thousands of children in our palaces and our Pioneer and sports camps. The time to solve this problem has come, so that we might improve technical support to public DOSAAF organizations.

But getting back to our reserves, the first thing we must do is improve our organization and make better use of what we already have.

Rifle ranges, motor vehicle and motorcycle driving courses, motor and go-cart race tracks, water sports stations and gymnasiums belonging to the training organizations often stand idle. The motor race tracks in Maykop and Kemerov are in repulsive condition. The "Chayka" track in Kiev is poorly utilized (more than 5 million rubles were spent on its construction). The DOSAAF target range in Stavropol' operated for only 5 days in January, 6 days in June and 14 days in October 1980. Last year three target ranges in Orenburg were used for only 96 hours per month, or 1-2 hours per day. As a rule the DOSAAF rifle ranges are not open on weekends and holidays.

Considering this, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee ordered all of the society's organizations to devote up to 50 percent of their daily work time to lessons in technical and applied military forms of sports for the public, and especially the children. We must see that sports facilities are used to their full capacity on Saturdays, Sundays and other nonworking days for mass training sessions, competitions and exhibition games.

Sports functions are the triumph of youth; they are joyful and memorable events, and an important means of ideological and political indoctrination of the young. Every competition must be a holiday celebrating the technical and applied military forms of sports, and an active form of publicizing the multifaceted activities of the defense society. Every competition must encourage thousands upon thousands of Soviet people to join the society.

The society's patriotic activity is dear and understandable to the Soviet people; it is perceived by them as something important. And the Komsomol must be the ramrod in this great and useful work of the DOSAAF organizations.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN ARMIES

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 4, Feb 82 (signed to press 10 Feb 82)
pp 10-13

[Article by Col L. Kraynyy: "Weapon of Aggression and Brigandage"]

[Text] It is recommended that this article be used when preparing for political lessons on the subject, "The Armies and Military-Political Blocs of the Imperialist States".

The armies of the imperialists always were the main weapon in the accomplishment of their aggressive plans, accomplishing two basic functions here: internal and external. In an exploiter society, the army's internal function is the suppression of the resistance of the oppressed classes and their struggle for their rights and freedom. The external functions of these armies consist of suppressing the revolutionary movements of other peoples. They step forth as the weapon of aggressive imperialist policy with its point directed primarily against the fraternal socialist countries.

The United States of America has the biggest armed forces in the capitalist world. The U.S. Armed Forces consist of the Ground Forces (Army), Air Force, and Navy. Within each service of the armed forces are the corresponding combat arms and services. In accordance with their operational-strategic function, the armed forces are subdivided into strategic offensive forces which include intercontinental ballistic missiles, the fleet ballistic missile system with missiles located on nuclear missile-carrying submarines, and strategic bombers; strategic defensive forces which are various means for antiaircraft and antimissile defense; and general-purpose forces which combine the remaining regular large units of the Army, Air Force, and Navy.

The combat units of the U.S. strategic offensive forces number 2,112 nuclear weapons carriers including 1,053 intercontinental ballistic missile launchers, 411 bombers, and 648 ballistic missile launchers on 40 nuclear missile submarines. In one launching (lift) these means can lift about 10,000 nuclear weapons with a yield of from 50 kilotons to 10 megatons each.

According to Pentagon data, the U.S. strategic nuclear forces now contain more than 9,000 nuclear warheads. The development of the mobile-based MX intercontinental

ballistic missile is continuing. It is intended to deploy the first missiles in 1986. "Trident" nuclear missile submarines are under construction. Space weapons of attack are being created. Work is continuing on the creation of the new B-1 strategic bomber. The MX intercontinental missile, the B-1 strategic bomber, and other combat means are first-strike weapons. "The very fact of the creation of a first strike potential," states the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, "means that the Reagan administration is making the adoption of a decision for the employment of nuclear weapons more probable."

The U.S. Navy includes 848 combat ships and vessels (with consideration of a reserve), including 20 aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 160 destroyers and frigates, and 79 multipurpose nuclear submarines.

Beyond the limits of its territory the United States maintains 1,500 military bases and installations with a contingent of half a million American servicemen.

The United States is continuing to improve its armed forces and to multiply their combat power. In the next five years, the American ruling circles plan to expend an astronomical sum on the needs of the Pentagon--about 1.5 trillion dollars.

In the United States in recent years, special attention has been devoted to the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force." This is the Pentagon's "striking fist" with the aid of which American imperialism intends to accomplish open armed interference in the internal affairs of other states, and first of all of the countries of the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America, that is, wherever the United States perceives a "threat" to its "vital interests." According to data of the French journal MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, the total strength of these invasion forces is reaching 600,000 men.

The militaristic aggressive course of the U.S. leadership is shared by the governments of Great Britain, the FRG, and other NATO countries. "Wherever you go, so go I"--thus was the tenor of the statements of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher at the beginning of 1981 during talks with the President of the United States. These talks showed, as one of the representatives of the Washington administration declared, that the British prime minister and the President of the United States "are looking at the world through the same gun barrel."

Great Britain, just as the United States, is constantly improving its army and navy. they include: strategic nuclear forces, ground forces, and air and naval forces. Together with the ships of the United States, Britain's warships form the NATO strike fleet in the Atlantic. Forty-eight strategic bombers and four nuclear submarines are carriers of nuclear weapons. The most powerful force--the so-called British Army of the Rhine with a strength of 55,000 men--is located in the FRG. Great Britain has military bases on Gibraltar, on Cyprus, in Singapore, on the Maldive Islands (Indian Ocean) and in Xianggang (Hong Kong).

The fleet of "Jaguar" and "Harrier" airplanes is increasing and new types of weapons are being developed; in particular an anti-ship missile is being created for equipping the "Tornado," "Buccaneer," and "Harrier" airplanes with it. The British ship-building monopolies are filling a government order for the construction of 44 warships, including three cruisers with a through deck on which "Harrier" naval airplanes with vertical takeoff and landing can be based.

The FRG is maintaining powerful armed forces. They include ground forces, an air force, and navy. The army and the navy are equipped with contemporary military equipment. This consists of tanks, rocket launchers, "Starfighter" and "Phantom" airplanes, destroyers, frigates, submarines, torpedo boats, and naval aviation. The West German command plans the implementation of reforms in the next few years, the goal of which is to raise the combat readiness and striking force of the Bundeswehr. During the five years of modernization of the FRG's armed forces it is planned to expend 46 billion marks. The Bundeswehr is already receiving "Tornado" airplanes, "Leopard-2" tanks, "Gepard" self-propelled antiaircraft mounts, and other armament.

Big armed forces are now being maintained by France, Turkey, Italy, Japan, and Greece. France is a nuclear power. In France, it is planned to replace land- and sea-based missiles having a single block warhead by missiles with seven warheads. The number of French missile submarines is also increasing.

The contemporary armies of the imperialist states are stepping forth as the weapon of oppression of the working masses, the implementation of the aggressive policy of the dominant classes, and the seizure and enslavement of other countries and peoples. The ideological processing of the personnel, the basis of which consists of double-dyed anticommunism and wicked anti-Sovietism, is being conducted in this spirit. The cult of violence and cruelty is being implanted in the armies.

The imperialist states have united in military-political blocs for the accomplishment of their aggressive goals. Imperialism's military blocs are a system which encompasses dozens of countries with a population of more than 1.3 billion people. The main thing in the chain of aggressive alliances--the NATO bloc--is a military-political group which unites 15 capitalist states, the total territory of which comprises more than 22 million square kilometers with a population of more than 550 million people. NATO was created in 1949. Since then, there is a great number of aggressive actions in its service record. "The evil activity of the imperialist North Atlantic bloc," said member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, "is traced for the duration of its entire history. Each time when complications, conflicts, and crises arise in the international arena which placed mankind on the edge of war, the hand of imperialism's aggressive circles could be seen behind them."

In December 1981, in Brussels, at a session of the NATO Council a protocol about the acceptance of Spain in NATO was signed. Now this protocol must be ratified by the parliaments of the bloc's member countries. As the U.S. permanent representative to the NATO Council, W. Bennett, declared, "Spain will become a full and equal member of the bloc at the next session of the NATO Council."

According to data of the London Institute for Strategic Studies, the regular armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc number about 5 million men as well as more than 17,000 tanks, 8,000 combat aircraft, thousands of guns and mortars, and almost 1,500 warships. To supplement the regular armies in the NATO countries there are about 16.5 million trained reservists, including up to 5 million first category reservists. According to information of the same London Institute for Strategic Studies, the NATO command in Europe now has at its disposal more than 8,000 nuclear warheads, 440 launchers for operational-tactical and tactical missiles, and more than 2,000 airplane carriers.

Possessing considerable military power, the NATO countries constantly demonstrate it in the course of exercises and maneuvers. According to NATO plans, about 200 of them are conducted during a year. In addition, 600-700 exercises take place in accordance with the plans of the national commands, and the scales and duration of these exercises are constantly increasing. They have a provocative, clearly expressed anti-Soviet direction. An offensive, aggressive nature is inherent in them.

Imperialism is accomplishing ideological sabotage against the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries which is intended to weaken the socialist system. The actions of the ideological saboteurs are directed against the leading role of the communist parties and their influence among the masses, toward the "erosion" of communist ideology, the implantation of a bourgeois world outlook and, finally, the disorganization of the political and economic life and the rebirth of capitalist orders in the socialist countries. A slanderous propaganda campaign which was recently initiated against Poland is directed toward this.

Other aggressive military-political alliances are also operating in the international arena in the same harness with the NATO bloc. There are three such blocs--United States, Australia, and New Zealand (ANZUS), Asian-Pacific Council (ASPAC), Association of Southeast Asia (ASEAN), and the so-called "Bloc of Five" (ANZUK). The point of these imperialist blocs, just as the NATO bloc, is directed against the socialist countries and, first of all, against the Soviet Union.

The Chinese leadership is stepping forth against detente together with the United States and other imperialist forces. The partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism on an anti-Soviet basis is fraught with serious danger for all mankind, including for the peoples of the United States and China.

However, the time has long passed when imperialism was the ruler of the world's destinies. The mighty, constantly developing socialist system which opposes imperialism politically, economically, and militarily now exists in the world. Now not one international problem is resolved without the participation of the socialist states. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries step forth in a united front in the international arena and are waging an active struggle for peace and social progress.

The peace-loving course of our state and the specific program of action to strengthen peace are set forth in the replies of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to questions of the editors of the West German journal DER SPIEGEL. Imperialism's reactionary forces accuse the USSR of "Red militarism" and trumpet to the entire world about the "Soviet threat" but respond to the peace-loving proposals of the Country of Soviets either with silence or by obstructing them.

The contemporary international situation has become sharply complicated through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces. Under these conditions, the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and their armed defenders, led by Marxist-Leninist parties, are displaying high political vigilance.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTARY ON ARMS RACE

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 4, Feb 82 (signed to press 10 Feb 82)
pp 30-32

[Article by V. Il'ichev: "Dangerous Convolutions of the Arms Race"]

[Text] World public opinion is following with alarm the feverish increase in the militaristic activity of the most militant forces of imperialism and, first of all, of the United States. "President Reagan replaced foreign policy with thoughtless militarism, rattling sabers everywhere--from Salvador to Saudi Arabia, frightening our friends, beginning with Japan and ending with West Germany," the NEW YORK TIMES writes with alarm. In fact the United States, setting its course for an unrestrained arms race, fanning anti-Soviet hysteria, and for armed suppression of the struggles of peoples for freedom and independence, has been seized by an unprecedentedly acute fit of militarism.

The Reagan administration has adopted the biggest and most expensive program of military construction in peacetime in the entire history of the United States. It is planned to expend 1.5 trillion dollars for military purposes in the forthcoming five years alone.

Its NATO partners want to keep up with the United States of America. For example, official military expenditures of the FRG in the budget for 1981 were 42 billion marks. Total FRG military expenditures (which also include appropriation items for civil defense, upkeep of NATO troops, and so forth) are estimated at 62 billion marks. The same applies to Britain. Its military budget for the 1981-82 year, judging from the data published by this country's minister of defense, is estimated at 12 billion 274 million pounds sterling, which exceeds the budget for the year 1979/80 by 5 percent. France's military appropriations in 1982 will reach 115 billion francs.

The East Asian partner of the United States--Japan-- is also proceeding along the path of militarization. It has occupied the place of sixth in the world for military expenditures.

The sharp increase in appropriations for military purposes is accompanied by an escalation of the arms race and the development and putting into series production of qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction. On 6 August of last year--on the day commemorating the victims of Hiroshima--the President of the United States

issued the order to begin the full-scale production of the most monstrous nuclear weapon--the neutron bomb.

The latest strategic systems are being deployed or developed: missile-carrying nuclear submarines, the MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missile, the B-1 and Stealth bombers, cruise missiles, and so forth. The manufacture of chemical, biological, laser, and space weapons is being speeded up. The sharp increase in military construction is being supplemented by an increase in the numerical strength of the armed forces.

The United States is the most militarized state in the world. Thus, for example, the American Army now numbers about 3 million servicemen, 1,053 intercontinental ballistic missiles, and 648 submarine-launched ballistic missiles. The arsenal of nuclear weapons comprises more than 9,000 warheads. And this is not the complete list of weapons of aggression and brigandage.

However, the militarist circles across the ocean state that this is not sufficient for them. The U.S. Senate approved a draft law which envisions allotting about 219 billion dollars to the Department of Defense in Fiscal Year 1982. And recently the White House presented for Congress' consideration a draft budget for 1983 in which the ceiling for military expenditures was defined by a record sum--more than 263 billion dollars.

The Pentagon's appetite is truly insatiable--it requested the additional allocation of another six billion dollars. It is intended to expend this money, reports the NEW YORK TIMES, on the construction of two more nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

The present course of whipping up the arms race by the U.S. administration is not new. It is the old claim to the "leading role in the world," and it is all based on those calculations to use armed forces and the American "military presence" on foreign territories for the attainment of this goal. The calculations of the Brookings Institution spread all over the world, in accordance with which since 1946 the United States had recourse to the use of armed forces more than 200 times to attain its foreign-policy goals, in which regard, 20 times to threats with nuclear weapons. During this period, so-called assault diplomacy was also widely employed: American assault troops were involved 71 times for these very purposes. During this same time interval, naval forces which are traditionally used by American imperialism for aggressive operations were put into action 177 times, while the Air Force took part in the indicated military-political operations 103 times.

The U.S. military-industrial complex has become a mighty economic and political force which is subordinating national economic interests to its goals. Thus, if during the entire history of the United States about 65 percent of the funds received by the state in the form of taxes was expended on the preparation and conduct of wars, after World War II 80 cents out of each dollar paid by the American taxpayer went to pay for the Pentagon's needs.

We recall that the Vietnam adventure of 1965-1972 cost the American taxpayers 133 billion dollars. Only 12 days of B-52 bomber raids on North Vietnam in December 1972, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote, cost 500 million dollars.

Militarism is a dangerous and long-standing fellow-traveller of an exploiter society. It arose with class stratification and inequality, social oppression and exploitation, and subordination of the peoples of other countries to militarily more powerful states. The aggressive nature of imperialism and its striving for the suppression of freedom and for dictation, arbitrary rule, and wars are fraught with a threat for various countries and peoples.

In order to prevent the misanthropic intentions of the priests of a new world war, the policy of a decisive struggle for peace must prevail over the dangerous course of the arms race policy which the bosses of Washington and NATO have imposed on mankind.

In his answers to the American television company NBC, L. I. Brezhnev stressed: "It is necessary to restrain the dangerous ardor to whip up the arms race. It is necessary to reduce the heat of tension, extinguish the dangerous centers of crisis situations, reject the policy of a senseless arms race, and return to the path of normal relations between states, mutual respect and understanding, and consideration of each other's legitimate interests. The questions of the limitation and reduction of armaments should be undertaken seriously and in a businesslike manner. All this together will also help to eliminate the threat of nuclear war."

Washington's global escalation of militaristic preparations is causing the angry indignation and protest of all people of the planet and is summoning them to vigilance.

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